

The Jurors.

The list of the jurors which are to serve for the second week of the October term of the Court appear in this issue of the paper. The list for the first week appeared last week.

A large criminal and civil docket await them. The welfare and civil docket await them, no less than the peace and prosperity of the general public, will be effected by their work. They have delicate and responsible duties to perform, and they may, in some instances, hesitate to do their whole duty from a fear of doing wrong to single individuals. They may relieve themselves from such embarrassment, if they bear in mind that it is the duty of the Circuit Judge, and the Supreme Court, to correct the errors of the jury. Able lawyers are on the alert, and if a jury commits an error in convicting a prisoner charged with crime, the Circuit Judge and the Supreme Court will be sure to be asked to correct the verdict or to give a new trial.

But if a jury takes the responsibility of acquitting a prisoner charged with crime, and there be error in so doing, the Courts are powerless to correct the verdict or to bring the prisoner again into Court.

Therefore, when matters are evenly balanced, and the juror feels like avoiding the responsibility, he may transfer the responsibility upon the Circuit Judge and the higher Court who are bound to pass upon all contested verdicts.

All the evidence is written down by the stenographer, and cases may arise wherein the jurors might do well to avoid the sole responsibility.

Jurors, when they acquit, assume the responsibility. If they convict, they may do so with recommendation to mercy, and thus transfer the responsibility to those who are more learned in the law.

One of the strange things about our laws is, that a juror who may have never looked into a law book, is required to give a judgment in a few hours, when, if the case should be submitted to the most learned Judge, he might require weeks and months to render judgment.

On general principles, the jurors should see that the laws for the protection of the person are enforced. Hogs and cattle are zealously and safely guarded by the law. Is not the life of a human being much more to be guarded and protected?

No innocent person should be made to suffer in body or estate, but no guilty man should be allowed to escape.

With a sure and speedy enforcement of the laws, the peaceable and law-abiding citizen will be better protected in his life and property, and those jurors who assume the responsibility of acquitting persons guilty of grievous offenses against the person, take upon themselves a fearful responsibility.

Prohibitory Laws.

The subject of prohibitory laws, and methods by which prohibition may be defeated, will likely receive a share of attention from a majority of the members of the next Legislature.

It is useless to enact a prohibitory law, and leave it to enforce itself.

1. Provide for an officer whose duty it shall be to see that the law is enforced, and require the County Commissioners to appropriate a suitable sum for the payment of that officer.

2. Make it an offense, punishable under the law, for any man to buy a United States license to sell whiskey in places in South Carolina, from which the State withholds license.

If the friends of temperance satisfy themselves by merely enacting a law withholding license, they will only do a foolish thing which will bring prohibition into public ridicule. Either provide for the enforcement of the law, or do not make a pretense at doing something.

The Circulation.

Much has been said by impetuous speakers on the lack of circulating medium. Our observation leads us to the belief that it is from lack of something to sell from which we are suffering. We notice that as soon as the cotton begins to come in, the town is flooded with money to buy the staple. If the able financiers, who cannot manage their own business so as to pay their debts, would turn their attention to producing something to sell they would relieve themselves from financial stress. It isn't every man who has proven a personal financial failure who is competent to manage the finances of the nation.

To Subscribers in Arrears.

We wish that every subscriber would examine the date of the label on his paper, which is intended to show the time to which each has paid.

If any error has occurred we will be glad to correct the same on notification of the mistake.

We ask each and every one to renew his subscription at the earliest date possible. Please do this on or before Sale Day in October.

When We Get Very Tired.

When an ignorant man, who knows literally nothing of the government, assumes to instruct us on the tariff, and presumes to talk on the free coinage of silver, we are fatigued indeed. Generally, the most belated mind thinks it knows more about finance than able Congressmen—not Alliance Congressmen—but Congressmen who have been at Washington for years, and who have given the subject much study.

Female Suffrage.

The next Legislature should provide for female suffrage, allowing females to vote on all questions which affect their property. As the law now stands, every vagrant rascal, who has attained the age of twenty-one, has the right to vote taxes on a town, while the female owners of property have not the right to vote. This is taxation without representation, and representation without taxation.

Confederate Pensions.

The law in reference to pensions for needy Confederate soldiers and their widows should be so amended as to include the needy soldiers, and their widows, who have removed to other States. The United States government sends pensions to its soldiers, and their widows, who may go, even to the remotest bounds of the earth.

"Foreign Advertising."

Last week we received a proposition to publish a two and a half inch advertisement for two weeks at the rate of a single insertion. That same advertiser has advertisements in many of our exchanges, on the card which was sent for us to sign acceptance, we gave an order for a \$1 pair of shoes, for which the manufacturer was authorized to charge us 68 cents net. We are now looking for the shoes.

Fault Finders and Grumblers.

We are utterly sick and tired of reading those newspapers who can find nothing good in the National Government, and can see no good in the history of the country.

Crimson clover, red clover, mountain rye, lucerne, &c., at W. R. Bailey's Drug Store, Greenwood, S. C.

Now is the time to plant onion sets. Fresh lot of pearl and silver skin sets just received. W. R. Bailey's Drug Store, Greenwood, S. C.

The Rate of Discount.

For the last two or three years our political orators have talked much of cheap money in New York, and have to some extent impressed the banks and the people in this section with the idea that the bank rate of interest should be very low.

To show the utter and absolute folly of making changes in this country for banking accommodations as it now is, we make the following extract from the financial report by the American Banker, as to the charges for money in New York.

"Commercial paper continues in good demand and the supply is fair. Quotations are 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent. for 60 to 90 day inland bills; 4 to 4 1/4 for four months; 4 1/2 to 5 for six months; 5 1/2 to 6 for twelve months. For good single names having from four to six months to run, time contracts on good Stock Exchange collateral are 2 per cent. for 30 days; 2 1/2 for 60 days; 3 for 90 days; 3 1/2 for 120 days; 4 for 180 days; 4 1/2 for 270 days; 5 for 360 days."

Think of it, three and a half to three and three-fourths per cent. for 60 days, or two per cent. for 30 days—on the very best collateral. In Abbeville a man goes to our banks with next to no collaterals and wants to borrow money at less than one per cent. discount, while the man in New York with first class security must pay almost or quite double the amount which the Abbeville man pays for his accommodation.

The Press and Banner believes that the bank rate of discount for short time loans is much too low, and we are fully convinced that the long time loans on doubtful security should pay a higher rate of interest than is now charged.

Why should the stockholder in a bank not receive at least the legal rate of interest? We know of none, save the fact that the rate of interest is much lower than the rate of interest in great demand, there seems to be no reason why the stockholders in our banks should be limited to a dividend of six per cent. per annum.

Banks are not ecclesiastical corporations for the distribution of alms, and those who expect favors from the banks should pay something like the market value.

It may be said that the surplus makes our stock worth more. How will that statement bear the test of examination if we get only six per cent. on our capital and nothing at all on the surplus?

The surplus, as a rule, in all careful banks is held as safety against the possibility of loss—and every bank is liable to robbers of one kind or another.

All robbers do not use crowbar and dynamite. Some of them steal under the guise of a contract.

As long as a bank pays only six per cent. to its shareholders, it is a misnomer to call it "surplus"—it should be set down as "aggregate assessment on stockholders."

Newspaper Circulation.

The State raises a question as to the circulation of the Register, and proposes that some practical method be adopted to show which of the papers may have the larger circulation or words to that effect.

We suggest to our brethren the simplest way in the world to satisfy everybody, namely: Let each newspaper publish its subscription list. The type, we presume, of the entire list of each office is standing for use in their mailers. When the Press and Banner published its list, a year or two ago, we used our mail list, and gave the information at almost no cost at all, and in doing so, furnished an interesting issue of the paper.

But the value of an advertising medium does not rest solely on the number of copies sent in the mail. The laws of the State recognize this fact, when they require the county advertising to be done in newspapers published in the counties where the interested persons reside, or where the property involved may be located. The law also further recognizes the importance of local advertising when the State officers are required to advertise certain matters in Charleston, Columbia and Greenville papers, instead of the New York Herald or some other distant paper.

The politics, profession, class or religion of the people among whom a newspaper circulates, as well as the matter to be advertised, has much to do with a newspapers value as an advertising medium.

For instance, if an advertiser desired to reach the farmers of the country, he would put his notice in the Southern Cultivator at Atlanta; if he wished to reach the reading people of the cities and the towns of the State he would likely do so through the columns of the Greenville News, the State, and the News and Courier; if he sought to communicate with the leading Tillamans and other gentlemen who might desire official station at the hands of the farmers, he would communicate with them through the columns of the Farmers of the country.

So it is with the State and the Register. A crowd of young men and ladies meet at Mr. J. M. Miller's last Wednesday night to practice singing. The evening was spent very pleasantly.

Mr. Cleveland Anderson accompanied by Miss Lizzie Miller, a lovely young lady of Cornelia, visited the Misses Ellis last week. Mr. Theodore Miller called on his best girl last Sunday. He returned a little humming "When shall we three again."

Miss Lizzie Ellis had returned home after a pleasant visit to relatives and friends at Oak Grove.

Quay Rice, of Cornelia, preached at Pine Grove, Sunday morning. He said he had a flourishing Sunday School.

Miss Annie Anderson visited Mrs. J. B. Ellis last Friday night.

Mr. A. B. Ellis is preparing his land for the Hedge Fence to be planted.

Miss Eakin and Miss Anderson visited friends in the neighborhood last week. They attended the candy pulling at Mr. John Turner's.

It is rumored there is to be a wedding in the neighborhood soon. Farmer.

Troy's Topics.

Our school is still growing, we have sixty scholars. Troy champion cotton buyer, Mr. J. N. Henry, and Metropolitan's champion Mr. W. O. Sturkey met at A. B. Kennedy's last Friday. Troy defeated the local team and brought 23 bales at 7 1/2. So give Troy a shout at your cotton.

Mr. Walter Murrell can now be found at the store of Mr. J. S. Burnett's where he will be glad to see his friends.

Miss Minnie Taggart and Miss Myrtle Smart left last Friday for Greenville to attend school.

Mr. J. B. McCaslin returned home from Bridgeport, Ala. last week.

Mr. G. C. Bradley will open his shoe factory this week. He promises to give good work for a little money.

It is getting time to put the road between Troy and Winter Seat in a possible condition. Rev. O. Y. Bonner made Troy a visit last week.

White Brothers have just received one thousand bushels Texas rust proof red oats, one hundred bushels white oats.

A good 12 inch shade hanging lamp complete for \$2.25 at W. R. Bailey's Drug Store, Greenwood, S. C.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The Oil Mill—The Gineries—Sales of Cotton—Shipments.

There is unmistakable evidence of short crop this year. It is variously estimated at the gineries at from one-third to two-thirds of an average crop. Some farmers place their crop at less than half a crop while a few others claim that some of their neighbors have two-thirds to three-fourths of a fair crop. This community has suffered perhaps more severely from the drought than any other in the country.

Where the fields have not been picked, they are white with cotton, and there the pickers have passed over the fields, but have left little for the second picking. The dry weather in July and August, and the spring, wintered and blighted the cotton to a greater or less extent everywhere.

The only cheerful thing about the cotton crop is the increased price. Since the market opened the price has gone up from 6 1/2 cents to 7 1/2, according to grade. This increase makes it difficult for the farmer to get some \$1 or \$2 a bale—the increase being a large part, and one of the effects of the rise has been to hurry the crop to market as fast as it is gathered.

We have in town three gineries in full operation, with ample arrangements for accommodating farmers in their line, and each of them are ready to serve their customers in the most acceptable manner. The fact that the arrangements are so thorough and complete that few, if any, customers have to wait at all. The chief complaint is that the millers are very, rather than the customers, must wait.

THE WORK OF THE GINN.

Up to last Monday night the aggregate work of ginning and packing done at the different gineries, was as follows:

Oil Mill..... 21 bales.  
Hendricks mill..... 21 bales.  
Lawson's Ginery..... 21 bales.

Total..... 63 bales.  
Ginned same date last year, 1992 bales.

Shipments.

Previously reported..... 212 bales.  
Shipped since last report..... 476 bales.  
Total to Monday night..... 688 bales.

BY G. C. & N.

Previously reported..... 96 bales.  
Shipped since last report..... 285 bales.  
Total to Monday night..... 381 bales.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS.

Sept. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892.  
Bales, 221. 775. 1743. 2,089. 1,069

The Oil Mill.

We have heretofore reported the first five days work at the Oil Mill. We now report as follows:

Pounds of Seed. Gallons Oil.  
6th day..... 20,220 303  
7th..... 21,270 421  
8th..... 21,270 421  
9th..... 21,270 421  
10th..... 21,270 421  
11th..... 21,270 421  
12th..... 21,270 421  
13th..... 21,270 421  
14th..... 21,270 421

On the 14th day of September, there was a mistake in not sending a tank car to carry away the oil, the mill was compelled to shut down on the 20th of September, and will shut down on account of lack of room to store the oil.

COTTON SEED.

Nineteen-twentieth of the gineries sell their seed. The ruling price is half cent a pound.

WHAT WE SHOULD DO.

A Stirling Letter From the Hon. Henry J. Kinard.

Ninety-Six, S. C., Sept. 27, 1892.  
Editor Press and Banner:  
We are nearing the last quarter of the year 1892. The larger part of its history is written. You and I have had a duty to perform. Every man has been a soldier. The great State of South Carolina has placed at the helm of the old ship men for her mooring for two years and she will soon be launched on a safe landing. Her crew are true and tried-men of brain, who have the interest of the State at heart. They will endeavor to let every man in the State, who is worthy of citizenship, rally around the old ship and with a cheer and a shout, they will stand by her and defend her to the last.

The press also wield her power for reform and peace, and joy will be felt by every class. Let the banner of Democracy swing high in the old State. Can a man walk and talk and throw his powers against her and not be a traitor to his country? Let the people of the old State, who are true and tried-men of brain, who have the interest of the State at heart. They will endeavor to let every man in the State, who is worthy of citizenship, rally around the old ship and with a cheer and a shout, they will stand by her and defend her to the last.

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SALE DAY.

A Slim Attendance—Some Cotton in Town—Old Debts Being Paid—Official Sales.

Last Monday was sale day. Very little property was offered for sale and owing to the rush of picking cotton and the press for the sowing of oats, very few persons were in town, except those who were present for some account of business transactions. The usual daily supply of cotton came to town, and nearly the whole of it was applied to the payment of accounts, but in the present time, the sales have been small for the season.

Realizing the importance of maintaining their credit, debtors, as a rule, are making greater efforts than usual to place their names square of the record, and the debtors are more than ever before, it is fair to presume, despite the short crops, the collections will be quite satisfactory.

The merchants are also impressed with the necessity of settling their own bills and preserving their own credit. The collections of bills, if the farmers and the merchants should thus be encouraged and required to keep near shore, it may be that the threatened revolution in money matters will result in our country, and we will be as well off as if we had an inflated currency with which to do business on a larger scale.

Acute local people readily recognize disease when they see a suffering patient, so financial revolutions may see the necessity for a curative of the evils under which the people are suffering, but, like the debtors, they do not always know what remedies to apply.

In the extreme, we should have lessons of economy and should be inspired with the greater determination to succeed, even against adverse circumstances, then the excellent results. If by impressing us with the scarcity of money we may learn to be more economical, and thus obtain but by a different method than that of inflating the currency.

We hope for "forty acres and a mule" was realized only where hard licks and practical efforts had been applied, so the delusion of free money and easy money will give place to stern facts, and our people will be awakened to the necessity of economy and the keeping near shore, as being the only road to fortune.

Because of the mutterings of the threatened revolution, people plan to hoard thousands of acres of corn, and through a kind Providence, the stores for an abundant yield, have ended in fruitless. Very many of our people are now engaged in making another crop. This fact together with an increased price of cotton, which was made at the outlay of any pre-lous crop, furnishes the silver lining to the cloud.

The blighting effect of a mortgage is plainly to be seen in the sale of the estate of J. M. Johnson, which was sold by the Marter: 17 1/2 acres in Due West, to J. Althaus \$250; 17 1/2 acres, to J. Althaus Johnson \$250; 75 acres in Bordeaux, to J. Althaus Johnson \$250.

which represents not half the amount of the mortgage, and is a true index to the real value of the property.

Contributed Locals.

Abbeville, S. C., Oct. 5, 1892.  
Move to Abbeville if you want to give your children advantage of a first class high school building is nearing completion and is large, conveniently situated, commodiously arranged, comfortable inside and an ornament to our town. Prof. Monieroff, of Charleston, who has been in the city here and will begin the first session in a very short time.

Dr. J. A. LaFar, of Pensacola, Fla., is here on a visit to his uncle Mr. Geo. W. Syfan. Mr. Sam Vianaka left yesterday for Charleston where he will resume his studies in the Medical College. Having graduated in Pharmacy about a year ago in Philadelphia. He is a bright young man, and we know will make a first class "M. D."

Miss Bessie Murray, who has been spending the summer in Charleston, has returned to her Abbeville home.

Miss Bessie Edwards left last week for Columbia Female College.

Mr. Geo. Campbell left for Wofford College last Friday.

Miss Edith Koper, one of Edgewell's prettiest young ladies, is here on a visit to her sister Mrs. C. D. Brown.

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A Smart Goose.

It has always been the custom to use the name of a goose to signify some one who is silly and knows very little. A lady told me lately that she thinks hens know the least of all human creatures, and as she owns a great many, and has a good chance to watch them, we may have to change this custom and say that silly people are "regular chickens." This story is told in one of the daily papers:

"Geese have the name of being not more than half smart, but farmer George Piper, of Andes Plains, has one that seems to have a large share of horse sense. In the first place, it has a peculiar fondness for the roots of dandelions. It hunts all over the field for its favorite food, but does not eat any of the roots until it has gathered a peck or so of them. Then the goose carries them to a little stream near by and dips them in the water until the dirt is all rinsed off of them, when she eats them at her leisure, never failing to offer a portion of them to other members of the flock, but only one or two of the others will partake of the feast.

"But this goose did something the other day that marked her specially as a goose among geese. She has no goslings, but one of the other geese has a big brood of them. The smart goose is very fond of the downy brood, and keeps a watchful eye on them. On the day in question she was accompanying the mother goose and her goslings, to the creek to have a swim. As they were wading in a barnyard, a big barn rat darted out from the yard, boldly seized one of the goslings, and began to drag it away. The mother of the goslings stood still and hissed and squawked, but the other goose rushed at the rat and seized him with her bill by the scuff of the neck. The rat dropped the gosling, but the goose didn't drop the rat. She marched him off to the creek, doused him under the water, and held him there until he was drowned. She took him and poked him through the fence into a yard where a number of hogs were kept, and they ate him up."